

**The paragraph appearing at page 1, lines 6-16:**

In turbo machines, for example turbines and compressors, often many separate, individual components are attached to a housing or rotor. These components are usually guide vanes or rotor ~~vanes~~ blades or heat shield elements. A gap through which two spaces communicate with each other hereby may be formed between adjacent components. One of these spaces is, for example, a turbine stage in which a hot gas is under a first pressure, while the other space is a cooling channel in which a cooling gas is present under a second pressure. Accordingly, the gap must be sealed in a gas-tight and pressure-tight manner in order to prevent, on the one hand, a gas exchange between the two spaces and, on the other hand, a drop in pressure in one of the spaces. Gap seals of the initially mentioned type are used for this purpose.

**The paragraph appearing at page 9, all lines:**

While in the embodiments of Fig. 1 to 4 the contact zones 8 are always formed directly on the band 18 from which the sealing body 7 is produced, the band 18 in the embodiment according to Fig. 5 carries contact bodies 17 on which the contact zones 8 are formed. The contact bodies 17, for example, can be welded or soldered to the band 18 of the sealing body 7. This makes it possible to optimize the selection of materials and/or the shape of the band 18 and of the contact bodies 17 in relation to the respective function. ~~while~~ While the contact bodies 17 ~~is~~ are optimized with respect to the sealing function and movability of the contact zone 8 along the sealing surface 9 of the first component 1, the band 18 may be designed with respect to the desired spring preload.